

IT IS SURPRISING
HOW SOON LENSES
CLEAR YOUR VISION
AND ENHANCE
YOUR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

June 5, 1920. Temperature 74

Rainfall 0.88 inch.

Humidity 96.

June 5, 1921. Temperature 54.

No. 17,969.

六拜禮

號九月六年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920.

日九十月四年庚戌歲年九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

BATHING CAPS

A large and very fine
assortment. Many really
pretty designs.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
The Hongkong Dispensary.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for—
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT 44, DES VOGES ROAD. TEL. 482. GARAGE AT 20, NATHAN RD. KOWLOON

THE BON TON.

LADIES' TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER
SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms - 37, Queen's Road Central.
Tailoring Department - 1, 3 & 5, Chin Lung Street.
PHONE 928. CABLE "BONTON."

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Names and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
RAIN COATS
Guaranteed Waterproof

FOR LADIES
Prices \$15.00 to \$25.00 each.
FOR GENTS
Prices \$ 7.50 to \$30.00 each.
FOR CHILDREN
Prices \$ 5.50 to \$20.00 each.
RUBBER OVER SHOES
Waterproof
For Ladies \$1.50 a pair.
For Gents \$2.50 a pair.
For Children \$1.75 a pair.

Also received a large assortment of
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Umbrellas.

YEE SANG FAT CO.
Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguiar Street.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG, TEL. No. 2242.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 576.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 2nd.
The following is the Colonial Office
Birthday Honours List:—
FRANCIS COCKBURN.
The Hon. F. S. ALAN, Minister of
Agriculture, South Africa.
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE ORDER OF
ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.
Mr. GEORGE F. ARCHER, C.M.G.,
Governor of Somaliland.
Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, Speaker of the
House of Representatives, Commonwealth
of Australia.
Sir CHARLES WILDE, ex-Agent-General of
New South Wales.
Mr. DENISON MILLER, Governor of the
Commonwealth Bank of Australia.
HONORARY KNIGHT COMMANDER OF ST.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.
His Highness MOHAMMED JAMAL-UL-ALAM,
Sultan of Brunei.
COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF ST.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.
Mr. JAMES COLLINS, Secretary to the
Treasury, Commonwealth of Australia.
Mr. CRAWFORD DOUGLAS JONES, Resident
Commissioner, Rhodesia.
Mr. JOSEPH DE CHAS, of Mauritius.
Mr. WALTER GALE, Clerk to the House of
Representatives, Commonwealth of Australia.
Mr. EDWARD JARVIS, Chief Secretary to
the Government of Uganda.
Mr. JAMES MACGREGOR, Resident Com-
missioner, Bechuanaland.
Mr. HUGH JAMES, Visiting Commis-
sioner, Northern Rhodesia.
Mr. STEPHEN MITCHELL, Comptroller-
General of Customs, Commonwealth of
Australia.
Colonel GERALD SUMMERS, Commissioner,
Somaliland.
HONORARY COMPANION OF THE ORDER OF
ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.
SHEIKH SAID SALEM, Assistant-Liwa
of Mombasa.

KNIGHTHOODS.
Professor JOHN BEATTIE, F.R.S.E.,
D.Sc., Principal of the University of
South Africa.
The Hon. JAMES CONNOLLY, Agent-Gen-
eral for Western Australia.
Mr. COLIN DAVIES, E.C., Chief Justice,
Bermuda.
Lieut. Colonel HERMAN HETMAN, Legis-
lative Councillor, South Rhodesia.
The Hon. JOSEPH HOON, Senior Puisne
Judge, Victoria.
Major EDWARD LEGGOTT, Chairman,
East African Section of the London Cham-
ber of Commerce.
Mr. THOMAS LEONARD (of Bristol), Vice-
President of the Royal Colonial Institute.
Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, C.M.G., City of
Dunedin, New Zealand.
Mr. HENRY WICKHAM, for services in
connection with Rubber Plantation in the
Far East.
Mr. JEREMIAS WILSON, ex-Postmaster-
General of South Africa.
IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (COMPANIONS).
Mr. DARCY ADDISON, Under Secretary,
Tasmania.
Mr. THOMAS BRODRICK, Under Secre-
tary, Lands Survey Department, New
Zealand.
Mr. HENRY CARL, Resident, Nigeria.
Mr. EDWIN DRAKE, Secretary of the
Public Works, Victoria.
Mr. BENJAMIN FRIEND, Principal Par-
liamentary Reporter, Commonwealth of
Australia.
Mr. JOSEPH HARPER, Surveyor-General,
Federated Malay States.
Mr. WILLIAM MACRAE, Chief Collector
of Customs, Ceylon.
Mr. RICHARD O'DWYER, Commissioner
of Public Charities, Newfoundland.
Mr. MALCOLM SHEPHERD, Prime Minis-
ter's Department, Commonwealth of Aus-
tralia.
Mr. PERCYAL STEVENS, Inspector of
Mines, "Friedland".
FOREIGN OFFICE LIST.
The following is the Foreign Office
List:—
KNIGHT-GRAND CROSS OF ST. MICHAEL
AND ST. GEORGE.
Sir JOHN JORDAN, lately His Majesty's
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister.
Plenipotentiary in China.
KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF ST.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.
Mr. BILLY ALSTON, His Majesty's En-
voy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-
tentiary in China.
COMPANIONS OF THE ORDER OF ST.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.
Mr. ROBERT VASSITZAKI, of the Diplo-
matic Service.
Mr. WILLIAM RATTIGAN, of the Diplo-
matic Service.
Commander GERALD TUBRO, Naval At-
taché, His Majesty's Legation at Athens.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE ORDER.
The following are the appointments for
services during the war:—
DAME GRAND CROSS.
Lady ANNE DE SAINTE-MARIE, President
of the British Women's Work Association,
China.
COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE.
Mr. HENRY GITTINS, Adviser to the
Commissioner-General of the Siam
State Railway, Bangkok.
OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE.
Captain L. E. CUNNING, Shanghai
Volunteer Corps.
Mr. W. W. ENGLAND, Peking Executive
Committee.
Mr. H. G. GARDNER, Chairman, Han-
kow War Information Committee.
Mr. T. LESLIE, for excellent work for
British interests in China.
MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE.
Mr. R. H. ECKFORD, Vice-Consul, Tain-
tan.
Mr. A. HIND, Assistant British Commer-
cial Attaché, Shanghai.
Mr. J. D. HOOD, Vice-Consul, Bangkok.

SENSATIONAL REPORT.

Berlin, June 3rd.
The sensational report in the Berliner
report of revolutionary troops assem-
bled in the neighbourhood of Berlin is
officially denied.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PROHIBITION LAW CASE.

WASHINGTON, June 2nd.
The Supreme Court has not decided the
validity of the Prohibition Amendment
and Enforcement Law and has gone into
recess until Monday when the term closes.
WASHINGTON, June 3rd.
The Supreme Court has held that an
amendment of the Federal Constitution
cannot be submitted for ratification to a
referendum vote in the States having pro-
visions for taking a referendum, and
therefore, set aside the decision of the Ohio
Court in favour of the submission of the
Prohibition Amendment to the voters.

AMERICAN MINERS.

WASHINGTON, June 3rd.
The anthracite mine-owners and miners
have accepted President Wilson's offer of
a Commission to decide the wages dispute.

THE KRASSIN MISSION.

London, June 2nd.
In connection with the apprehensions
expressed in France with regard to the
French claims towards Russia may be
prejudiced by Britain receiving Russian
gold in exchange for supplies, Reuter
understands that the fundamental purpose
of the negotiations is to establish trade
relations. It may be necessary to employ
certain amount of gold, in order to finance
the beginning of these operations, but the
British Government, like the other Allies,
is seeking to obtain not gold, but food
and raw material for Western Europe.
It is emphasised that the interview be-
tween the Premier and M. Krassin will
not be arranged until the French view is
received, and Allied representatives will
participate equally with the British in all
discussions before the Supreme Economic
Council.

PARIS, June 3rd.
M. Millerand has instructed M. Armand
the French representative at the Inter-
Allied Economic Council, en route to Lon-
don, regarding economic negotiations with
M. Krassin.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA AND POLAND.

London, June 2nd.
A telegram from Prague denies that a
rupture has taken place between Czecho-
Slovakia and Poland. Dr. Benes, the
Czecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, is con-
vinced that the dispute has been settled
amicably.

MEXICAN FERMET.

MEXICO CITY, June 2nd.
Agular, the late General Carranza's
son-in-law, has surrendered and will be
allowed to leave the country by the next
steamer.

FRENCH TRADE.

PARIS, June 2nd.
The trade statistics show that the total
French exports to America during the
past ten months were \$145,000,000, com-
pared with \$45,000,000 in the correspond-
ing months in 1919 and 1918. The im-
ports from America during the same
period were \$653,000,000, compared with
\$227,000,000.

PALESTINE.

LONDON, May 2nd.
A telegram from Jerusalem says that
persistent attacks by Bedouins continue in
Galilee, necessitating operations by an
Indian patrol to save the cattle.

FRENCH MINERS.

PARIS, June 2nd.
It is announced that the miners are
offering to do extra hours of work daily
in order to increase the insufficient pro-
duction.

PEASANTS' REVOLT.

LONDON, June 2nd.
Reuter learns from an authoritative
source that there have been grave peasant
uprisings in South Russia which were only
suppressed after sanguinary fighting.
Hundreds of peasants have been killed and
several villages destroyed.

CHILD MAULED BY LION.

On May 12, in the morning, a very
sad incident occurred at People's Park,
Madras. Mr. A. Bennet, superintendent
of the Zoo, was supervising the
feeding of the animals' food for the day
outside the enclosure when he heard
shrieks inside. On rushing up to the
enclosure surrounding the lion's den he
found that the brute was mauling an
Indian girl of seven years of age.
The child was foolishly placed on the
wall of the enclosure by a female
relative and the animal sprang,
grasped the child by an arm and
dragged it inside. Mr. Bennet, helped
by some of the keepers, succeeded in
driving the lion into its den, which
it entered with the child between its
jaws. On getting in it placed the
child on the floor and Mr. Bennet
and the keepers prodding the beast
with iron bars drove it out again.
They then worked the sliding gate
which enabled them to enter and
remove the girl who was fearfully
mauled. The park attendant took
the child to the general hospital, but
little hopes of its recovery are
entertained.

SUMMARY COURT CASE.

THIRD PARTY CONTENTION.

An action of Kwong Yuen Mau vs.
Mrs. J. Mackay in the sum of \$156.63
for household supplies furnished in the
latter part of 1919; was heard in the
Summary Court yesterday afternoon
before Mr. Justice J. R. Wood.
A similar action, involving the same
principal is also being brought by the
Yung Kwong Ip Trading Company, as
the Kwong Wah.

At the instance of the defendant,
Mr. J. Mackay was named as the third
party in the suit. Mr. Leo Longmote
appeared for the plaintiff in the case
brought up to-day, the suit of Kwong
Yuen Mau, Mr. S. N. Blake appeared
for the defendant, Mrs. J. Mackay,
and Mr. E. L. Agassiz appeared for the
third party named, Mr. J. Mackay.

The testimony of a witness for the
plaintiffs, the son of a member of the
firm, was heard, this afternoon.
At the instance of Mr. Agassiz, a
point of law was brought up question-
ing the responsibility of Mr. J. Mac-
kay for debts incurred in his name by
Mrs. Mackay. After discussion be-
fore the Court by counsel for the
defendant, and counsel for the third
party, as to whether the third party
should be involved in the suit, the
Court adjourned sine die to consider
the point of law raised.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

On June 4.

We have again to report an un-
eventful week with only a small
amount of business passing. The
decline in the sterling exchange does
not appear to have brought out buy-
ing orders. The Shanghai market is
also dull and featureless and quotat-
ions are purely nominal.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai
Banks have been done at \$625.

Marine Insurance.—Canons can
be had at \$140. Unions are enquired
for at \$175. North China, are
nominal at \$15. 160 and Yangtzes at
\$15. 225.

Shipping.—Douglases have declined
and shares are on offer at \$82. Indo-
China (deferred) have sellers at \$207.
Shell Transports have buyers at 205/-
with business done at 210/-.
Refineries.—China Sugars, very
little business has been done during
the week and the rate has declined
to a selling rate of \$236. Malabars
are still in demand at \$81.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon
Wharves are quiet, business having
been done at \$83 1/2 with buyers at
\$83. Kowloon Docks are also quiet
with buyers at \$151 and sellers at
\$152. Shanghai Docks are quoted
at \$15. 131 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—The following are
all buying quotations.—China Lights
\$8 1/2 (old) and \$6 1/2 (new); Dairy Farms
\$23 1/2; Electric \$17 1/2; Ropes \$23.
Hongkong Trams \$7; Peak Trams
(old) \$5.30 (ex dividend); Steam
Laundries \$4 1/2; Cements \$5.90;
Water Boats \$12 1/2; and Wisemans
\$35.

COMPULSORY LABOUR.

MR. LANSBURY DEFENDS
PRINCIPLE.

Mr. George Lansbury, speaking at
a luncheon-hour meeting at the
Friends' Meeting Place, Devonshire
House, Bishopsgate, denied having
said that there had been no atrocities
in Russia, but considering the size of
the country and the number of people
there had been fewer atrocities than
in any other revolution in history. In
his judgment there had been far more
atrocities since the Allies began to
find money and materials for fighting
against the revolution than ever there
were before. At first it was almost a
bloodless revolution. Religion had
not been destroyed in the country by
the revolution, as was alleged. What
had happened was that the Church had
been cut off from the State, as had
also happened in the case of Wales.
The Church, like landlords or capital-
ists, had lost all its private property,
and this was not now recognised in
the country. As to the allegation that
marriage was abolished, all that had
happened was that they declared that
marriage must be a civil and not a
religious ceremony. Those who want-
ed the latter could have it after the
civil ceremony. He did not object to
compulsory labour. The law in Rus-
sia did not compel labour, but it pre-
vented those who would not work from
enjoying the fruits of others' labour.
What Russia had done was to abolish
the right of anyone to exploit the
labour of others, and he wished to see
that principle inaugurated in this
country. With regard to Lenin he was
not a bloodthirsty villain and thief, but
a clear, straightforward speaking man
who hid nothing from view.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

—SPECIALIST IN HEADWEAR—

SUN HATS

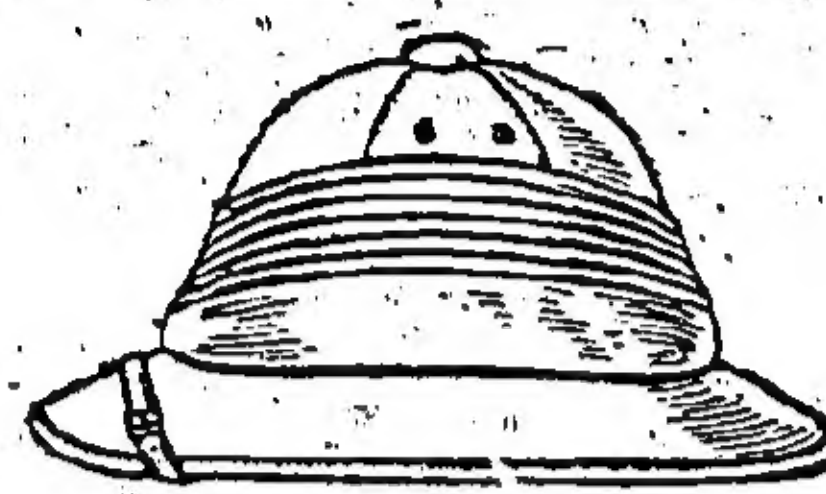
—MADE BY—

ELLWOOD, HAWKE AND TRESS

PRICES

\$6.50

UP



PRICES

\$6.50

UP

—GUARANTEED—

RAINPROOF AND SUNPROOF

J. T. SHAW

—TEL. 693—
TAILOR AND OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1861.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT

CAMPBELL MOORE & Co., LTD.

ARE THE ONLY

EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS

IN THE COLONY.

SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OF PLANT EXTRACT OF BIRD JAMARCA.

SARSAPARILLA

Prepared by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST & MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR

WILKINSON'S INDISPENSABLE TO

SARSAPARILLA ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES

A. E. Watson & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Queen's Dispensary.

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

RAINIER

AMERICAN PALE BEER

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Orickwood, London, N.W. 2.

Sole Agents for China.

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

Hongkong

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS
Public Auctions—

By Order of the Mortgagees

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS
have received instructions to sell
by Public Auction

on

WEDNESDAY,
the 9th day of June, 1920, at 3
o'clock in the afternoon, at their
auction room in Duddell Street, Victoria,
Hong Kong.THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTYsituate at Cheung Sha Wan in New
Kowloon and registered in the District
Land Office as THE REMAINING
PORTION OF LOT 916, THE RE-
MAINING PORTION OF LOT 918,
LOT 921 and SECTION A OF LOT
922, in Surrey District No. 4.

IN ONE LOT.

The property is known as the "Kai
Garden," and comprises well laid out
flower and vegetable gardens and a
ravine with residential quarters ad-
joining thereto, all artistically designed
in the Chinese style. Its area is about
21,000 sq. ft.For further particulars and conditions
of sale, apply toMessrs. DEACON, LOOKER,
DEACON & HARTON,
11, Des Voeux Road Central,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or toMessrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS,
The Auctioneers,
Hong Kong, May 22, 1920.MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. are
instructed to sell

The Steamship

"JEHANGIR"

Now lying in the Harbour of Hong Kong,
under an
Order of the Court

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

MONDAY,

the 23rd day of June, 1920, at
3 o'clock P.M.
IN ONE LOT
At their Auction Rooms, in Duddell
Street.The ship is a British ship registered
at Hong Kong of 5206 tons Gross and of
3360.71 Registered Tonnage and was
built by W. Denny and Brothers,
Dumbarton.For particulars to view apply to
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., the Auctioneers.
For further particulars

Apply to

Messrs. JOHNSON, STORES
& MASTER,
Prince's Building,
or to
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
The Auctioneers,
Duddell Street.

FOR SALE.

One Complete Set of 25 Volumes
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA
(Never been used).

Apply

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.No. 64, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with BAC-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants
thriving and free from all Infantile
Ailments.BEIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hong Kong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong.
Telephone Nos. 122 & 123.

INTIMATIONS.

WE HAVE

Just received

A New Supply of

WAR and ARMISTICE

STAMPS.

Many varieties and values of

NEW EUROPE

also

CATALOGUES and ALBUMS

for sale.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hong Kong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

22, DEER STREET,

Opposite a Hong Kong Hotel,
Telephone No. 491.
Hong Kong, March 23, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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THERAPION No. 2

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THERAPION No. 186

THERAPION No. 187

THERAPION No. 188

THERAPION No. 189

THERAPION No. 190

THERAPION No. 191

THERAPION No. 192

THERAPION No. 193

THERAPION No. 194

THERAPION No. 195

THERAPION No. 196

THERAPION No. 197

THERAPION No. 198

THERAPION No. 199

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THERAPION No. 218

THERAPION No. 219

THERAPION No. 220

THERAPION No. 221

THERAPION No. 222

THERAPION No. 223

THERAPION No. 224

THERAPION No. 225

THERAPION No. 226

THERAPION No. 227

THERAPION No. 228

THERAPION No. 229

THERAPION No. 230

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Shares, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. J. Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"KUNTON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

ON
WEDNESDAY,
June 9, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.
Comprising:-

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask Serviettes.

Also
A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And
Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars. (All new goods and in small lots.)
TERMS:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 2, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON
WEDNESDAY,
June 9, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

comprising:-
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
One Good Piano, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, American Ice Chest, &c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 2, 1920.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"BENVOLICH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An Experienced BOOK-KEEPER capable of undertaking expert business is open to engagement. Apply Box 1301 c/o "China Mail."

LOST.

LOST.—At the Peak, a small Black & White JAPANESE POODLE. Answers to the name of "TODDLES." Finder will be Rewarded, Box No. 1200, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES, CHALLENGE ROUND.

M. W. LO & NG SZE KWONG.

THIS match, weather & ground permitting, will be played on MONDAY, 7th June at 4.30 p.m.

Prizes won during the tournament will be presented after the match.
—Hongkong, June 4, 1920.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY

SATURDAY, June 5th.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 6th.
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during
TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

FLYING—
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Each Day Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

INSURANCE: Personal accident Insurance can be effected at the time of Booking covering all risks whilst Flying. Rates including benefits from \$5.00 covering \$2,500, to \$50.00 covering \$25,000.
Intending passengers should bring their own dust coats or Mackintoshes. Caps and Goggles will be obtainable at the Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

NATIONAL CREDIT 5% 1920
UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF
THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

THE Local Manager of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to inform the Public that subscriptions for above French Loan are opened to-day in its office, 5 Chater Road, and will be closed on the 20th of June, at 12 noon.

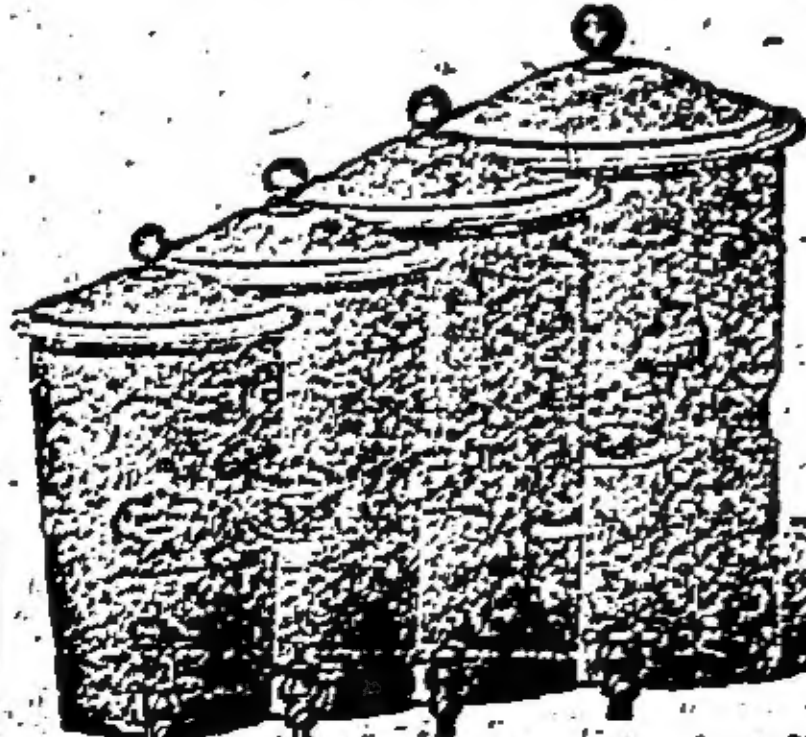
5% Premium Bonds of Frs. 500 each are issued at the price of
Frs. 485.—only.

Interest at 5% will run from the 15th of June.
The Bonds are non-convertible before 1940 and redeemable in 75 years by means of drawings (EIGHT DRAWINGS A YEAR) purporting yearly Frs. 20,000,000.—the first prize of each being
ONE MILLION FRANCS

ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.
Hongkong, June 2, 1920.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS
1 1/2 Gallons up to 4 gallons



C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
Nos. 30 & 32 Des Voeux Road Central.
Established 1890

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
**COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.**

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects, and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

None Genuine without the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne on the label.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England,
1/11, 2/9, 4/6.

The Most valuable Remedy ever discovered.
Effectually cures all attacks of SPASMS.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The only Palliative in
**NEURALGIA, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**

Sole Manufacturers:
A. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
London, S.E.

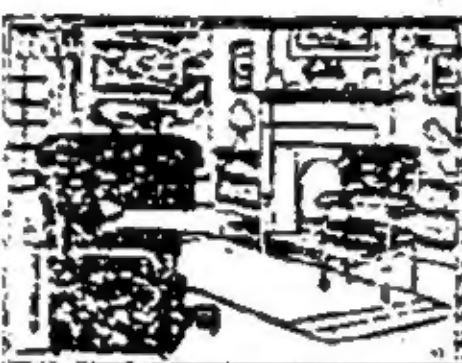
FURNITURE.

CONTRACTS SOLICITED FOR HOUSES, OFFICES,
HOTELS & SHIPS.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, UPHOLSTERY,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

CHEONG LEE & CO.

TEL. NO. 801. HEAD OFFICE, 68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CABLE ADDRESS "CHEONGLEE" A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION.



For Upholstering Furniture.



For Upholstering Motor Cars.



For Bookbinding.



For the Shoe and Slipper Trade.

There is no leather
substitute so good as

"Rexine"

LEATHER-CLOTH

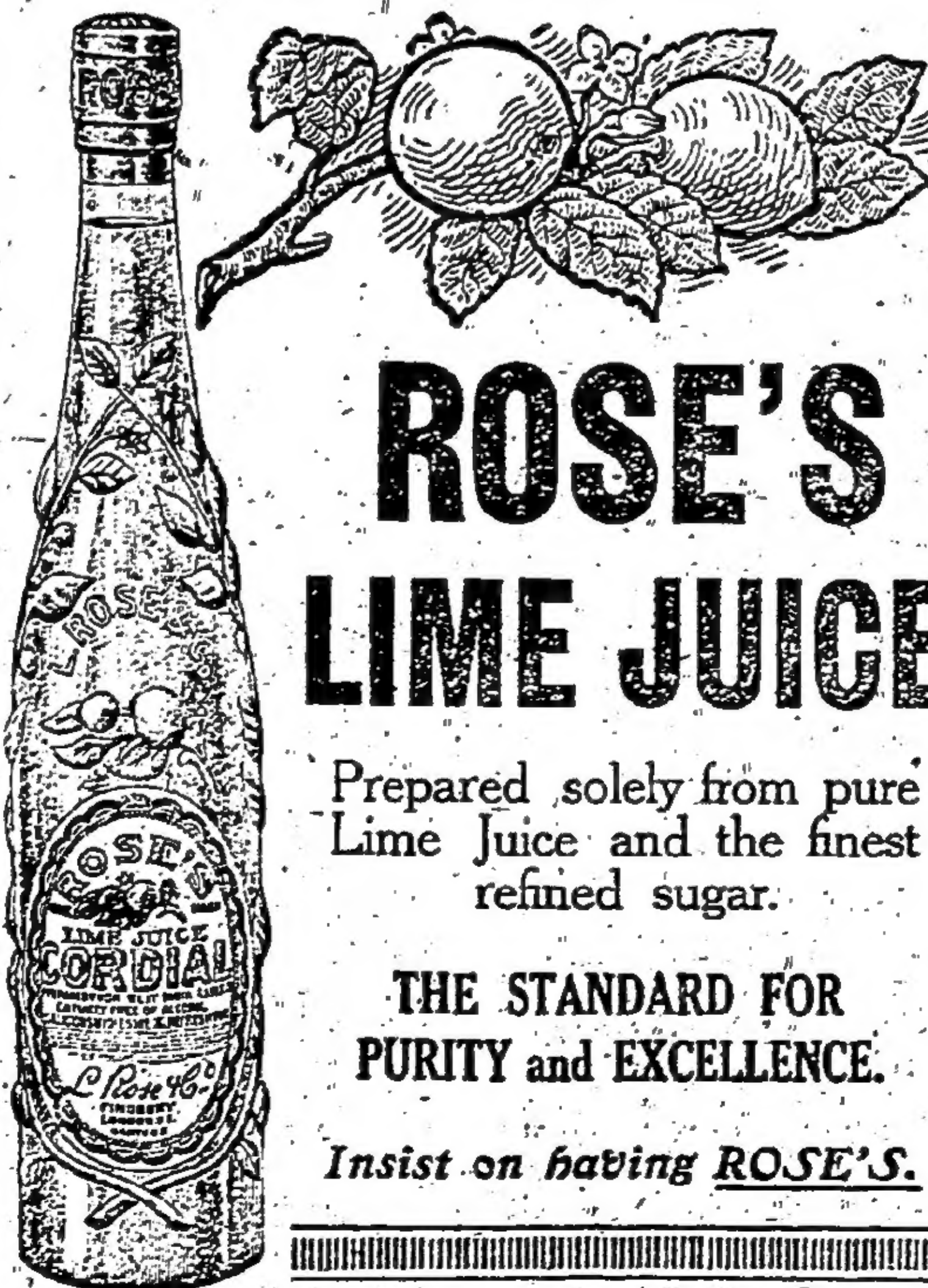
It is a faithful reproduction of leather in all grains and colourings. Whilst it costs only one-quarter the price it wears infinitely longer than leather: is scratch, grease and water proof.

Being insect and germ proof it is ideal for tropical climates.

It is washable and therefore more hygienic than leather.

"Rexine" looks like leather
but it is better in every way.

REXINE LTD., HYDE, MANCHESTER, ENG.



ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure
Lime Juice and the finest
refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR
PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Works Office: 64, COMMERCE ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 457.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.

Estimates furnished on application.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

THE DEFLATION OF THE CURRENCY.

(Continued from Page 2.)

Bank of England notes, Currency notes and other legal tenders form the basis of credit; this basis can be effectively broadened by the purchase of gold, or by the regrettable expedient of removing the restrictions upon the issue of currency notes. Alternatively, the restrictions might be modified in a manner which would put into operation the suggestion made by the Chairman of this Bank some twelve months ago viz., that in the transition period, currency notes should be issued against a gradually increasing ratio of gold. The Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges decided in favour of more rigid measures but the position of stringency towards which we are moving and over which we may prove to have little control, suggests that their decision went too far, and that the greatest elasticity provided by an increasing ratio would have proved the better solution.

Ignoring this alternative, then the best method of expansion is to buy gold and use it as cover on a pound basis, for it would be a national calamity to take advantage of the provision for exceeding the fiduciary limit. A pound for pound gold basis would, however, not only be a selfish but also a short-sighted policy, for the gold stocks of the world are already sufficiently badly distributed without our accentuating the position and making it more difficult for the countries needing gold as a basis for their note issues to obtain it. Rather should we adopt a ratio system, and by every means in our power encourage other nations with depreciated exchanges to do the same. The method of issuing notes against a ratio of gold has been adopted by other countries—including the United States—and its adoption by this country would seem best to meet the needs of the present situation. It would fix a limit to the power to issue notes without removing all elasticity from the currency system. For example, with a 10 per cent. ratio an additional \$10 in currency notes could be issued against the acquisition of \$1 in gold; with a 20 per cent. ratio, \$5 in currency notes against \$1 in gold, and so on, according to the ratio agreed upon. At the present moment the ratio of gold and Bank of England notes deposited as backing for the currency-note issue is 10.2 per cent., while the ratio of gold to the combined circulation of Bank of England and Currency notes is 34 per cent.

The adoption of a gold ratio would not prevent the ultimate return to a full gold cover should experience prove this to be desirable, for the legal ratio of gold could be gradually increased as the process of deflation permitted. But it would, without discredit and without prejudicing the power of the Bank of England and the Government to deflate, enable them to expand the note issue when it became evident that the alternative lay between expansion and hampering production.

Deflation will inevitably prove a painful process, especially while certain factors, such as excessive competition and inflation abroad, tend to negative that tendency to lower prices which should result from reducing the amount of the fiduciary circulation. Nevertheless, the system of creating unlimited credit had to be abolished, and the difficulties of the transition period must be faced as they arise, with the realisation that deflation, although painful, is healthy and in the interests of the whole community. It therefore only remains to be decided by what means deflation can be accomplished with a minimum of discomfort and danger, and it would certainly seem that the solution will be found in the adoption of a progressive ratio.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" Boat. "Phon" No. 3516.

NOTICES.

Tel. 1036.

Tel. 1036.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATION

FOR PRIVATE CAR OWNERS.

THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or
WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND
ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

33 & 35, Des Voeux Road Central,

Tel. 1036.

HONGKONG.

Tel. 1036.

SWATOW DRAWN THREAD WORK,

CANTON EMBROIDERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. K. TSAN & CO.,

54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

P. O. Box 564.

CABLE ADDRESS TSANG.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Developing & Printing a SPECIALITY.
No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

BATH TUBS

SANITARY GOODS

BATHROOM FITTINGS

AND ALL KINDS OF

GLASS and MIRRORS.

LYSON COMPANY,

Tel. No. 2559.

39A, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.
Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong.



六 星 香 煙 仰 光 牌 凡 天 華 牌
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GIN.

Sir R. Burnett & Co's Fine
Old Tom and Fine Unsweetened.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd
TELEPHONE 348

NEW COTTON VOILES

A large range of CHARMING COLOURS

PLAIN and FANCY

DEPENDABLE in the WASH.

UP TO DATE ZEPHYRS

TARTANS, STRIPES, and SMALL CHECKS,
FAST COLOURS.

PATTERNS SENT ON REQUEST.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

See elsewhere in this issue Mr. Kipling's speech on St. George's Day, with its excellent thumbnail sketch of our racial history. We are no more stupid now than we were during the dynasties of the past, and still as keen on questions, and still as keen on the peace which is the peace of the world. The "relaxation of persecuted specialists" was a delightful phrase to express the inner motives of some of us, who are rebellious Englishmen, and get called "Bolsheviks" or "seditionists" according to the fashion of the moment. Yet all the time it is we who are building the Empire, in search of rest and change.

What is an "anchor chain"? Thinking of it as a cable, we were shocked to read in a bunch of "copy" that a Chinese had stolen one from the steamer "Kwaikang," and was found wearing it round his waist. We had visions of a Falstaffian waist-exceeding even that of the Boss, or of his friend Mr. —

A Bishop writes to the *Times* to say that the Germans are not really sorry. They are sorry for their defeat, but not for their sins. Isn't it about time we cut out this line of cant? What practical man of the world ever expected them to be sorry? Men are rarely sorry for their sins, but only for the consequences, and it is with that knowledge that society does its best to impose consequences. Anybody who expected real repentance from the Germans must have been a fool. It is certain that they still believe they were in the right, but had had luck. If we are to keep level heads we must not shut our eyes to facts, or be led away by claptrap about repentance. It follows that we need not blame the Germans unduly for not feeling as we should never have expected them to feel. Their sorrow for the consequences must be real enough.

The Dean of Canterbury is still anxious to have King Charles canonized as a saint. The question isn't at all whether Charles was a good, religious man or not. Personally, we

prefer Charles II. as both man and king. The question is the wisdom of such an insult to British intelligence to-day. Canonization or quasi-canonization, as the *Times* very sensibly points out, is "utterly alien to the drift of current thought." The Church will have a longer lease of life if it lets that line of humbug alone.

We suggest that the orders to the Police regarding "obstruction" should be modified. In the city it is important that goods should not be left on the street or sidewalks, but on the water front at West Point, or at similar shipping places, it is absurd to meddle except where the street is clearly being used as a godown. We have the case of Reiss and Company in mind, but of course we ask for similar immunity for Chinese shippers. The street at West Point is to all intents and purposes a wharf, and no one should object to the temporary obstructions usual on wharves. Hongkong is a shipping place, and it seems to us important that the police should be told to wink at all but serious cases, wanton, unnecessary, and unduly prolonged.

We do not suggest newspapers excessive police "NECESSARY" kindness, such as we find at Home. Four newsgirls were summoned at Doncaster for Sunday trading. In one case, where the defendant combined a sweet shop with his newspaper trade, a conviction was registered, but in the other cases newspapers were regarded as "works of necessity," and the charges were dismissed. Every now and then some officious policeman at Home tries to distinguish himself by bringing up a case under the ancient Sabbatarian law. The victim is usually a poor man, who does the work himself, without an assistant. Perhaps the policeman is the more annoyed by Sabbath breaking because he has to work on Sundays himself.

"The spiritual rebel who cares more for truth than he does for unity has played an important role in history, and his mission is perhaps not ended yet." Thus Dr. Rufus M. Jones in a recent book, describing the tiny band of people who are always a little ahead of the spirit of their age and generation. Their new truths are liable to be over-stated; they are sure to be "cranks"—and unpopular; but if their yeast be indeed yeast, the bread is sure to rise. The others deplore schism and disunity, and urge that reform should come from

the inside, gradually. It should but it never does. In biology it is the "mutation" which counts in development. When these mutational reformers grow sufficiently noisy to threaten interests, concrete opposition is offered. The "impenetrable tolerance" which Kipling ascribes to the English is thrown off like a coat, and the interests fight, either openly or secretly. But if the idea be right, the interests must lose, sooner or later.

We invite the Lord Chancellor ("Gallant Loper" Smith) to come out and join the *China Mail* staff. He'll do. A Canon Lacey in the *Times* attacked something he said in Parliament about divorce law reform. F. E. Smith came back at the Canon in the same paper in a way that completely shut him up. He says he has studied this subject for years, without neglecting its minor and more eccentric expression. Thus he became acquainted with a work published in 1912 by this same Canon Lacey. He quotes from it to show what the Canon's views are worth, and incidentally what a medieval jujitsu man the Canon is. The Canon had told him to stick to law and leave "moral and spiritual and physical questions to other minds." He shows that the Canon's mind is not one that such things should be left to, and doubts "whether the arrogance of a minor ecclesiastic has in recent times involved him in a proposal so grotesque." The Canon (according to his book) is convinced that all divorce is wrong. He suggests that a passage in St. Matthew was "a gloss inserted by the Evangelist," or, alternatively, that if Jesus did say it He did not mean it.

Nos pretres ne sont point ce qu'un vain peuple pense. Notre credulite fait toute leur science. About a year ago PROFESSOR BOWLEY statistics by Professor Arthur L. Bowley, of the London University, quarrelled with them, and were reproved for it. To-day we quote another set, in a spirit of respectful approval, and without comment. He shows in his last book that the property interests take 37 1/2 per cent. of our national income, while services and work get 62 1/2 per cent., a proportion of three to five.

H. G. Wells thinks it is right to "turn down" the L.O.N. because it does not go far enough. "It is, I am convinced, an extremely wholesome thing for the aggressive Imperialism of Britain in Mesopotamia, of France in Syria, of Italy in Albania, that America should stand out and wait. It creates just that lonely, cold feeling which the aggressive Imperialist needs."

He thinks they ought to be chastened by 1922. A disgraceful thing has happened, such as makes us ashamed to think that such a man as Mr. — SAFETY should still be allowed to — It is reported to us directly by a credible witness that he recently — and that this is not the first time it has occurred. No man with a spark of decency would — and all we can say at present, in view of the law of libel and the natural reluctance of our witness, is that he must be a dangerous brute, who, unless taught to — may yet — and become the object of public execration.

The revised scale of civil service pay gives teachers the Chinese school teachers a very Irish rise. We hear that not only were certain extra fees for extra technical teaching cut out, but that they were cut out without notice, after half a month of such extra duty had been done. If that be true, it was a trick damnably unjust. It was bad enough as it was, these workers getting poorly paid, but to dock them without notice, and to dock them of the proportion of pay actually earned, was monstrous. They should call His Excellency's attention to it, in case he misses this issue of the *China Mail*.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Adversarian and an obliging friend who undertook to get him a rubber extension for a water tap.

Dear A.—Can do, but must have the outside diameter of tap nozzle.

Dear F.—The diameter of tap is exactly the length of my thumb nail.—A.

Dear A.—Cut 'em lately?—F.

Dear F.—Sorry. Thumb nail is exactly three-fifths of one inch long.—A.

Dear A.—Your bath tap is unique in dimension, and almost worth an adversarial par. Your "rule of thumb" method is distinctly re-

freshing in these micro-metric days. Sure it isn't a common or garden half-inch brass draw-off?—F.

Dear F.—I measured very carefully, front to back, not side to side, but "cannot be sure of anything. The tap itself may be an illusion.—A.

Dear A.—How many thumbnail lengths of tubing do you want?—F.

Dear F.—120.—A.

And at last the business was over. The Adversarian is an awful fool in the matter of practical details, but what better could he do without a ruler?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 3d.

Congratulations to Mr. W. Kay.

Sahadai-Major Bhan Singh is gazetted A. D. C.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd is appointed custodian of Enemy property.

Lt. Comm. W. Conway Hake is appointed Assistant Harbourmaster.

Capt. Basil Taylor is standing for Parliament at the first opportunity.

Mr. Horace Percy Smith's acting appointment as consul for Siam is gazetted.

Commander Beckwith's appointment as Harbour Master etc. is gazetted.

Mr. Robert Hunter acts as Assistant Marine Surveyor during Mr. Macdonald's absence.

The two Chinese who were arrested for the attempted murder of a chauffeur in Praya East, near Gresson Street, on May 1, were yesterday afternoon committed by Magistrate Hutchison to the next Criminal Sessions.

John McBean Tulloch, ex Sergeant of the Hongkong Police Force who was a few months ago sentenced to five years' hard labour for a serious offence on a 13-year-old boat girl at Shaukiwan, left the Colony yesterday by the s.s. "Professor." He is not being released, but will serve the rest of his sentence at Home. It is desirable in order to pacify our Chinese friends, prejudiced by past events, that some guarantee or proof of this be given. Verb. sap.

The six Japanese and four Chinese, members of the crew of the Japanese motor fishing boat "Keeyee Maru," were again before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning, charged with the unlawful possession, on board the ship, of 11,950 taels of prepared non-Government opium, valued at \$143,000. The first defendant, who is the master of the boat, was also charged with unlawfully allowing the vessel to be used for the transportation of contraband. The Magistrate convicted the first defendant on the latter charge, and imposed a fine of \$5,000, or six months' hard labour. The sixth defendant, who assumed all responsibility of possession of the opium, was also sentenced to a fine of \$5,000, or six months'. The other defendants were discharged. The drug and boat were confiscated.

Mr. D. H. Blake appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning to defend a Chinese charged with the unlawful possession on Leung Wing wharf yesterday, of a revolver. Counsel pleaded guilty, but said that the revolver was forced on his client. The defendant was taken to a tea house by two men who were strangers to him and asked to deliver a parcel on the Leung Wing wharf. The defendant was suspicious and refused, whereupon the strangers took him outside, and after threatening to assault him, forced him to take charge of the parcel. When it was examined on the wharf, it was found to contain the revolver. Counsel said that under the circumstances as outlined by him, his client could not be rested, the defendant pointed out the two men to the constable, but the latter took no notice. His Worship did not believe the story and passed sentence of \$25 fine or three months' hard labour. The revolver was confiscated.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

The following will represent the Chinese Recreation Club team to play their Tennis League match against the Garrison team, to-day at 4.30 p.m. on the C.R.C. ground, Causeway Bay.—Ng See Kwong and Lo Man Wai, Choy Man Ping and Wong Po Keung, Yu Man Trun and Lo Man Pan.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against howl complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPECIAL CABLES.

RUMANIAN PRINCE IN SINGAPORE.

[China Mail Special]

SINGAPORE, June 4.

The Prince of Rumania arrived yesterday morning and at the official reception and birthday ball proposed the toast of King George, the Governor submitting the King of Rumania. The Prince leaves for Japan on Saturday.

GALLANT SHANGHAI SOLDIERS.

RESPECTED THE LADIES.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, June 5.

Recently Mr. Lewis, a local chemist, M. Mudes, a Frenchman, and a party of ladies and children, had an outing to Woosung. It is alleged that the Chinese soldiers at Woosung forts attacked the male foreigners with sticks, bamboos and stones. The ladies were not molested. The origin of the trouble is obscure.

SUPREME COURT.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.

Before Chief Justice H.H.J. Gompertz, in the Supreme Court this morning, proceedings in the cases of The Tsun Shing Hong, hearing of petition, and Ma Cheuk, hearing of petition, were adjourned sine die. Upon motion of Mr. E. B. Potter, the interim receiving order in the case of the Estate of Chan Lai Sang, deceased, was rescinded. After hearing the application of J. J. Santos for discharge, the discharge from bankruptcy was granted.

NO PARADE.

MANY DISAPPOINTED.

On the grounds of the Hongkong Jockey Club at Happy Valley this morning, two or three hundred Europeans and many others were assembled in anticipation of the King's Birthday Parade.

This parade was to have been held on the 3rd of June, but was cancelled owing to the inclement weather and the bad condition of the grounds. An order was later issued for the holding of the parade on Saturday the 5th of June, this day being selected partly on account of the fact that the celebration of the King's Birthday at Home was being held on the 5th, and for the further reason it was hoped that the weather would so improve, as to permit of the celebration of the Natal Day of the King at Happy Valley.

As it continued to rain, toward the latter part of the week, hope of being able to hold the ceremonies to-day was abandoned. The D.A.A., Q.M.G., called up one of the newspaper offices, not the *China Mail*, he thinks on Wednesday morning, notifying them of the cancellation of the parade order, but was unable to get into communication, he stated this morning, with anyone he could make understand him. The Hongkong Jockey Club was also notified of the cancellation of the parade order. In future it is likely that arrangements will be made by the military to secure proper publicity in affairs of this kind, which are of interest to the general public.

While it is a regrettable fact that so many people were inconvenienced by attending at Happy Valley in anticipation of the ceremonies and were disappointed, a word may be said for the Press, although our own akiras are clean in this instance. Perhaps some of those disappointed are among the many in Hongkong who, when asked for bits of the information, lists of names, or any thing of the kind by reporters, have nothing to give out to the press or anything to say on any subject.

That is not the case in this instance, because the military authorities did make efforts to get into communication with one of our contemporaries without success. However, in most instances wherein the Press of Hongkong is accused of being delinquent in making public announcements, one will find, if interested enough to investigate, that it is not the fault of the Press representatives, who do the best they can under rather trying circumstances.

As far as can be stated now, the parade ceremonies will probably not be held. Should it be decided to hold them, on some other day, the fact will be announced in these columns.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR renovation you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

OLD ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES.

At the meeting of the British Astronomical Association held on February 25 last, Mr. Walter Maunder showed some slides taken from the illustrations in a superb volume recently issued by the Archaeological Survey of India. The author of the book, Mr. G. H. Kaye, F.R.A.S., spent some months in studying the great stone observatories erected by Jai Singh, Mohammed Shah, as governor of the Province of Agra and later of that of Malwa. While holding this high office he built five observatories, at Delhi, Jaipur, Benares, Ujjain, and Mathura, in the year 1728 to 1734. Though these were built more than a century after the invention of the telescope, and though he had in his library Flamsteed's "Historia Coelestis," and other standard astronomical works from Western Europe, Jai Singh gave no place to the telescope in the plan of his observatories, which, though not ancient in actual time, are in conception posthumous children of the Stone Age. It is of interest, therefore, to inquire how far they throw light upon ancient stone monuments which have been alleged to be astronomical in purpose, or as to how far these monuments may explain the erections of Jai Singh.

The Guntur Munur, as the observatory at Delhi is called, contains three principal instruments, besides some smaller ones that we may neglect. The Samrat Yantra, or "Supreme Instrument," is a glorified sundial—a long flight of steps leads up to nothing, but points straight to the pole of the heavens, and east and west of it quadrants have been built in the plane of the celestial equator. The sun, therefore, casts the shadow of the staircase on these quadrants, a shadow which moves over equal distance on the quadrant in equal intervals of time. There can be no doubt about the purpose and value of this: it is a sundial, and it gives the apparent time of the day.

The Ram Yantra suggests at first sight a Colosseum in duplicate; at nearer approach, the object of the two buildings is as evident as that of the great dial; the two together were meant to form a twin altazimuth in stone; they were intended to determine the altitude and azimuth of the heavenly bodies.

Between the Samrat Yantra and these stone circles stand two sunken hemispheres, known as the Jai Prakas or "the crest jewel of all instruments." On the insides of each of these two cups are engraved certain co-ordinates, and originally wires were stretched from north to south, and east to west, across the openings of the cups, and the shadow of the intersection of the wires falling on the surface of the hemisphere indicated the position of the sun in the heavens. For the observation of other heavenly bodies, the observer had to get into the cup, a passage being cut into the hemisphere for that purpose. He had to place his eye at a point indicated and observe the passage of the star across the point of intersection of the wires.

The three instruments may therefore be said to have been intended to act as:—

(1) the Samrat Yantra as a dial, to give the time;

(2) the Ram Yantra as an altazimuth, to give altitudes and azimuths; and

(3) the Jai Prakas to give declinations and right ascensions.

The three instruments are ascribed to Jai Singh himself as their designer, but his ingenuity seems to have been chiefly shown in executing on a gigantic scale instruments which were already known in principle (e.g. the Chinese).

A fourth instrument, the Rasi Valaya, seems to have been entirely original, but its purpose was clearly astrological, not astronomical. At Jaipur there are no fewer than twelve examples of the Rasi Valaya, all on the same platform, one for each sign of the Zodiac; they are miniatures of the Samrat Yantra, but the gnomon points to the pole of the ecliptic when the first point of its special sign is on the eastern horizon. The quadrants on either side of the gnomon are in the plane of the ecliptic, instead of in the equator, and the shadow of the gnomon would give the longitude of the Sun. This would therefore seem an ingenious and effective instrument for its purpose, if it were not that it presumed a precise knowledge of the very thing it professed to indicate.

In Jai Singh's own report upon his observatories, he states that "by the aid of the unerring artificer astronomical instruments have been constructed with all the exactness that the heart can desire, and the motions the stars have for a long period been constantly observed with them," and that he "found the calculation to agree perfectly with observation." But his star catalogue is merely that of Ulugh Beg with 4, degs. 8 mins. added to each of the longitudes as a correction for precession, and it would seem that no particulars of actual observations made with the instruments are available.

It was Jai Singh who began these

"WALLA-WALLA" LAUNCHES.
Phone No. 3516.

BOOKS ON CHINA FOR CAMBRIDGE.

MR. KINNEAR'S REQUEST.

The priceless collection in the University Library, Cambridge, of (1) books printed in the Chinese, Manchu, Korean and Mongolian languages, and (2) of works concerning China in other languages, mostly English, has recently received a valuable addition in the shape of a bequest under the will of Mr. Henry R. Kinnear of over 400 volumes of the second class above mentioned, hitherto not to be found in the Chinese room, though a few of them already stand in the catalogue of the general library. Such duplicates, however, help towards completeness, in the sense that the whole collection under the two classes is housed in one large and lofty room, with electric light and telephone laid on—an ideally convenient arrangement for purposes of reference and research; the more so as the Chinese room leads directly into the Japanese room, where the student has at his elbow the extensive and well-selected collection formed by the late W. G. Aston, C.M.G.

The number of Chinese books has been swelled by recent additions to over 5,000 volumes, nearly all of which are bound in European style, and are, therefore, much more handy than when placed on the shelves with or without the usual Chinese wrappers. In both of which cases they would be first on their sides. The Chinese volume is a pen; but these volumes contain anything from 2 to 10 pens, and yield a total at a moderate estimate of 30,000 pens.

Mr. Kinnear, the library's latest benefactor, had spent 50 years in China (at Foochow and Shanghai), and was recently chairman of the Municipal Council, Shanghai. So far back as 1887-8 he spent a winter in Peking for the purpose of picking up a little of the so-called Mandarin colloquial; and ever afterwards he kept up a lively interest in the civilisation of China, past and present, filling his shelves with books, many of which were of considerable value. Of periodicals he had complete copies of the "China Repository," the "China Review," "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," the "East of Asia Magazine," "Adversaria Sinica," and the "Journal" of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. The first three are now almost unobtainable. Among the older books may be mentioned—"A Short Account of the Declaration given by the Chinese Emperor Kien Hi in 1700," 1703; "Description de la Chine," by Du Halde, four vols., folio, 1735; the same in English, third edition, 1741; "Memoirs and Remarks," illustrated, by Lewis le Comte, Jesuit, 1737; "Travels in China," by John Barrow, 1804; "The Penal Code of China," by Sir G. Staunton, 1810; "The Chinese," by Sir John Davis, 1836.

Among miscellaneous works of later years—"Japanese Lacquer," by James Orange, 1907; "Historic Shanghai," by Montalto de Jesus, 1909; "Cities and Towns of China," by Playfair, second edition, 1910; "The Ruins of Desert Cathay," by M. A. Stein, etc. The collection further includes complete sets of the reports of the Municipal Council (Land Assessment Schedule) and of the Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, which may prove of use and importance to the future historian of the Model Settlement.

THE SERVANT

DIFFICULTY.

DOWAGER LADY WILTON SUEDE.

At Newmarket Country Court, the Dowager Countess of Wilton was sued by Mr. and Mrs. Harley for damages for alleged misrepresentation of service. Mrs. Harley said that she was a highly qualified cook and always served with a proper staff of kitchenmaids and scullerymaids. Her husband was a butler-valet. They had recently returned to England after serving three years with Mr. B. A. Gould, of Toronto. Lady Wilton, who had just taken Lanwades Hall, told them that she had 11 servants. When Mrs. Harley and her husband went to Lanwades there was neither kitchenmaid nor scullerymaid, and they left at a moment's notice. They now sued for railroad fares and for damages and loss of wages, amounting to £35.

The defence was that the Countess tried to obtain the maids and thought they were coming, but they did not come. At the suggestion of the Judge the parties agreed to a private arrangement, the implication of misrepresentation being withdrawn.

great stone erections, so archaic in form. But the strange thing is that they have been added to in later years, so that the Ram Yantra of the Jaipur observatory, so far from being a relic of mediæval or prehistoric time, is younger by a year than the British Astronomical Association. We do not know why this recent addition has been made at Jaipur, seeing that no astronomical observations appear to have been made within living memory at any of the five Jai Singh observatories.

THE LATEST AND LARGEST
MOTOR SHIP.

EAST ASIATIC CO.'S AFRICA.

The following description of the motor vessel Africa, owned by the East Asiatic Company, of Copenhagen, appears in "Engineering." Pictures of the vessel, which is the latest and largest of ocean-going motor ships, and of her machinery, are also published by our contemporary.

The motor ship Africa, built by Messrs. Burmeister and Wain, of Copenhagen, Denmark, is designed for the trade between Europe and the Far East and other distant places, her oil fuel capacity being sufficient for a journey of one and a half times round the world.

The vessel is built to class 100 A1, British Lloyd's special survey, having deck with freeboard, and with certificate for carrying fuel oil in double bottom. The scantlings of the more important parts are in excess of Lloyd's requirements, and the outfit and machinery are in every way of the latest design.

The vessel has a length of 454ft. 6in. overall, of between perpendiculars 445ft. Her moulded breadth is 60ft., and depth moulded to lower deck 24ft., to upper deck 33ft., 3in., and to awning deck 42ft. Her gross tonnage is 8,597 registered tons, and net tonnage 5,468 tons. Her deadweight is 13,300 tons. The capacity of her hold is about 700,000 cubic feet of grain. The vessel has an oil fuel capacity of about 1,500 tons, and her engines develop 4,500 indicated horse power.

The hull is divided by seven watertight bulkheads and three continuous decks, and in the refrigerated holds with a platform deck. The width of the cargo hatch is 18ft., and the main hatch has a length of 37ft. 4in. The deck machinery is electrical throughout, and consists of 20 winches of 5 tons, 3 tons, and 1½ tons lifting power, and the corresponding derricks of 5 tons, 3 tons, and 2 tons capacity. The foremast is equipped with a 30-ton and the main and mizen masts each with a 15-ton derrick. The electric windlass for the 2433in. cable was constructed by Messrs. Burmeister and Wain, as was also the hydro-electric steering engine, which is perfectly balanced with plungers fore and aft of the rudderstock. The deck officers and passengers have their accommodation in the house on top of the same, which are specially fitted out to meet the requirements of the tropics. The culinary arrangements are in accordance with the latest practice, refrigerated provision rooms, ice generator, &c., being provided.

The engine staff and the crew are berthed amidships and in the poop. For the crew the rooms are fitted out for two men each, and five separate messrooms are fitted for the officers and men of different grades. The equipment is complete with all up to date refinements for minimizing manual labour, saving time and adding to the safety of the ship—as, for instance, with electric sounding machine, "Navigator" log recorder, loudspeaking telephones, Clay's order transmitter, powerful wireless installations, &c.

The machinery consists of one set of Burmeister and Wain's four-cycle twin-screw standard marine Diesel engine, of the enclosed, forced-lubricated, crosshead type. Each engine has six cylinders, with a cylinder diameter of 740 mm. and 1,150 mm. stroke, both engines being able at normal load at sea to develop a total 4,500 horsepower at 115 revolutions a minute. Each engine is fitted with a main compressor for injecting air, enclosed, forced-lubricated, and of the three-stage type. According to the firm's usual practice, all the other necessary pumps and the auxiliary machines are electrically driven, independent of the main engines. For the production of the necessary current for working the auxiliary machinery, as well as the steering gear, windlasses, and winches, the ship is fitted with three auxiliary Diesel engines, each of 100 horsepower, and, further, an engine of the same size is provided for the refrigerating machinery. Each of the other engines can serve as a stand-by.

The trial trip was run on March 27, and went off very satisfactorily. All the engines were tested and were put through a series of manoeuvres. During the trials several runs were carried out over the measured mile at an average speed of 13½ knots. The engines form the second set built for this ship, as the first set was delivered to the United States Shipping Board in 1919. "When the machinery of the Africa was half completed, the United States Shipping Board wished to acquire a set of such engines as soon as possible, in order to obtain experience with them," and the East Asiatic Company consented to the transfer being made.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

DESPONDENCY is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SHIP'S CAPTAIN LOST.

TAKEN ON SUBMARINE AND NO NEWS SINCE.

In the Probate Division, the President made an order presuming the death of Captain Dan Owen, who was captured in the Mediterranean on January 17, 1918, by an enemy submarine, on or since the date mentioned.

"Your supposition is, I take it," remarked the President, "that the man was murdered."

"There can be no doubt about it," replied Mr. Bucknill, who made the application.

Mr. Bucknill explained that Mr. Owen, who belonged to Cardigan, left Alexandria on the date mentioned in the steamship "Windsor Hall" of London, bound for Marseilles. At 9.45 that evening the vessel was torpedoed and foundered. The crew were taken off in boats.

Captain Owen and the other officers went off in a lifeboat, and the submarine coming to the surface covered the boat with guns and demanded the captain of the ship. The other people said he was not on board the boat, but apparently the enemy identified him by his uniform, and took him on board the submarine.

The submarine then disappeared into the darkness, and from that moment nothing had been heard of the captain.

The Admiralty sent inquiries through neutral Legations stating that the number of the submarine was not known, but that they had reason to believe that she subsequently returned to her base. The Germans replied that no vessel was sunk on the day in question by a German submarine in the vicinity of Alexandria, and added that perhaps an Austrian submarine might be concerned.

The Austrians said that at that period no Austro-Hungarian submarine was operating within an area of 35 miles north-west of Alexandria, and that Captain Owen's name did not figure in any list of prisoners of war from submarines.

Counsel said that it was not likely that if the captain was taken on board and subsequently "disposed of" he would be heard of.

His Lordship made the order as stated.

A LOST GERMAN TRADE.

Professor F. J. Cheshire, formerly Optical Director to the Ministry of Munitions, speaking at the annual dinner of the Photographic Dealers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland alluded to the rapid growth in the production of British optical glass.

"In 1914," he said, "the position of British manufacturers was that although glass had been made in this country since 1848, the production of German glass had practically killed the industry. The progress made during the war had been inconceivable and since the war phenomenal."

It had been decided that for war purposes the industry could carry on with six different types of glass but members of the Air Force considered that the only possible lens suitable for their work was a German lens. British manufacturers took up the challenge, with the result that, after experiments, in which members of the Air Force were the judges, a decision was given that British glass, for photographic and general purposes was superior to German makes. That was the end of the German fetter. On the day the Armistice was signed English firms were turning out a quantity of optical glass which was equal or twice the world's peace demands, namely, about fifty tons per year.

DARING LIVERPOOL DOCK THEFT.

LOAD OF GOVERNMENT CHEESE CAUGHT AWAY.

The daring theft of 45 crates of Government cheese from the Liverpool docks has been reported to the city police. A cargo of New Zealand cheese was lying in No. 1 shed, Canada Dock, on the morning of Thursday, April 15th, with an unloaded wagon standing by. A man approached with a horse, loaded the wagon just as if he was employed by the contractor, and drove off, the empty wagon being found the next day in Smithfield-street, off Tithebarn-street. Forty-five crates altogether were taken, each crate containing two cheeses, the value of which is given as £550.

The police have issued a handbill describing the wanted man, and £25 is offered by the Head Constable for information leading to his arrest and the recovery of the stolen property. The man is described as about 24.25 years; 5ft. to 5ft. 6in.; medium build; ruddy complexion; clean shaven; dressed in blue serge suit, dark cap, signs himself, J. Rimmer, was driving dark bay or black horse, and used a wagon No. 7075.

The cheese is differently marked, some bearing "Board of Agriculture (with a broad arrow) factory, New Zealand," and others "New Zealand, net 161 lbs., Oxford Free Cream Factory cheese," with either one or two broad arrows.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

William Farnum's engrossing picture "Rough and Ready" in six parts commences its run at the Hongkong Theatre to-night. The play is a powerful one. It is a story of the Northland portraying all its primitive passions. Bill Stratton turns to this region endeavouring to forget that he has been killed. Here he discovers the girl's father who after being successful in his search for gold, experiences one of fortune's reverses. His daughter is coming out to him and it is only by the efforts of Stratton that she and her father are saved from falling on further evils. One of the most exciting incidents in the film is the fight between Stratton and Belmont, in which a terrific struggle is shown. The picture should prove a great draw.

THE MODERN DANDY.

HIS MORNING TOILET.

RIVALLING THE LADIES.

Luxuries for the modern dandy who has apparently little to learn from the ladies in the uses of "special preparations," formed a feature of the "The Chemist's Exhibition." It may be an after-war reaction, said a salesman to a Press correspondent, "but the fact remains that a large body of men do nowadays disdain the use of perfumes, washes or creams." He drew a delightful word-picture of the possibilities offered to the 1920s by the dandy's daily breathing the odours of Araby, and gave illustration to his remarks by producing the articles he named.

"Rising nimbly at 8.30, the first thing to do is to select what harmony of scent he shall use for the day. Here," waving to a row of phials, "are 40 different sorts of special extracts symbolising everything lovely, from a 'golden morning' to a 'vision of India.' Sponging the night-cream from his complexion, he goes to the bath armed with crystal-shaped soaps, perfumed boxes of bath-dust, eau de Cologne solidified, and perhaps a lavender shampoo powder. They are all here! He comes down with a glad smile and artlessly flings a tabloid 'into a bowl, with which liquid he toilettes his teeth, and proceeds to spill some polishing powder upon his nails. Manicure complete, he dandles with his razor, dusts his complexion with talc, and seizes a box of solid brilliantine to anoint his hair."

"Slightly flushed with exertion, may be, he applies sticks of 'iced' perfume to his brow (they can be obtained in many odours), and is intrigued with a row of dainty sprays filled with a few drops of the absolute essence of, say, jasmine."

"And, then?" queried the writer.

"Then, thoughtfully sucking a cachou, he is ready to go out and appreciate the glories of nature in springtime," concluded the happy salesman.

UNPALATABLE FOOD.

In the United States of America alcohol has been suppressed, tobacco is threatened, and now an attack is being made on the remaining pleasures of the palate. Three pestilent physiologists of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, have conducted experiments with the object of determining whether or no the human body derived less nutriment from food unpalatably served than from the same food palatably served. The ignoble inquiry was carried out with the exact methods of the laboratory. For seven days the unhappy subjects were placed on a uniform diet served palatably and amid pleasant surroundings. The exact proportion of the nutrient constituents of the food retained by the body was ascertained. Then followed a two-day period during which the same diet was served in an unpalatable condition amid dirty and unpleasant surroundings. The meat, biscuits, jelly, cornflour, pudding, and so forth, used for each meal were stirred together in a large flat porcelain trough, the dish itself and the beaker used for drinking having been smeared with animal charcoal. The table was dirty and strewn with dirty dishes, and an offensive chemical substance was smeared on the floor. The subjects were not told the constituents of the mess put before them, and one of them even failed to retain a meal after he had eaten it. But it was found that the digestive organs were not dainty. If they could be coaxed into making the effort, they retained for the needs of the body almost as much from the "dirty food" as from the "clean food." In the one case 85.7 per cent. of the nutrient constituents was absorbed, in the other 86.7. This, say the professors, should be good news to millions of people who eat unpalatable food in unhygienic surroundings. "It should be bad news for everyone else."

CHURCH SERVICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

First Sunday After Trinity
JUNE 6th 1920.

Holy Communion at 7.50 a.m.
Children's Service at 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Responsory: Ferial; Venite; Alocut; Psalms: 1 (We-ley), 3 (Hopkins) & (Hopkins); Te Deum; Woodward, Smart, Turle; Benedictus; Garrett; Hymns: 189, 391.
Holy Communion 12 noon.
Evangelist at 6 p.m.
Full Choir; Responsory: Ferial; Psalms: 4 (Mey), 7 (Cooke), 8 (Tucker); Magnificat; Haversal (7th evening); Nunc Dimittis; Tenby; Anthem; "Why seek ye?" Hopkins; Hymns: 189, 391.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday, June 6.

Services conducted by Rev. G. J. Williams.
11 a.m. Subject of Sermon: What is Heaven? (Is it a place or only a state of mind? What kind of a life does it represent? What kind of people go there?)
Hymns: 28, 33, 333, 334, 335, 336.
6 p.m. Subject of Sermon: The Worth of Human Personality. (Jesus Christ's Inventory of man. His estimate of the value of man's soul. Reasons for this valuation. Supreme importance of realising the soul's value.)
Hymns: 2, 297, 297, 332.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

1st Sunday After Trinity June 6th 1920.

8 a.m. Holy Communion.
11 a.m. Litany and Song Eucharist.
Preacher: The Chaplain.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11.15 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, General.

Mass at 6.7 and 8.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
6.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE EXTRA GYMKHANA MEETING OF THE SEASON will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, commencing at 4 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, June 4, 1920.

A LINK
WITH THE HOMELAND

When you are abroad all that happens in the Homeland assumes an importance you never before realised. The joy, the sorrow, the prosperity of your native land touch you almost as nearly as your own domestic happenings.

Newspapers then take the form of intimate letters, and you judge them by the same standard. Do they tell you what you want to know? Are they attractively written?

THE
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN
WEEKLY EDITION

answers this test. It tells you the plain truth about international situations, and keeps you conversant with all that is best in literature, Art, Music, Drama, and Sport in the Home Country.

The "WEEKLY EDITION" has become a great success all over the world in less than a year's time.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 12 months 13/6d. 6 months 7/6d.

Please communicate with the Publisher, Manchester Guardian, 2, Old Street, Manchester, England.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "China Mail" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "China Mail" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS
AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

As from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "China Mail," will be charged for at the rate of \$1. each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

WANTED.

WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER for American firm for one or two months. Good knowledge of English essential. Reply stating experience and salaries wanted to box No. 1204, c/o "China Mail."

NEW LOAN OF 4 MILLIARDS
FRANCS

in 5% PREMIUM BONDS, CREDIT NATIONAL.

The Bonds are of 500 Frs face value. PRICE OF ISSUE 485 FRANCS.

8 drawings a year amounting to 20,000,000 Francs.

with the following prizes:

1,000,000 Francs
500,000 " "
200,000 " "
100,000 " "
50,000 " "

The prizes drawn will be free of any taxes, present or future. The Bonds bear interest on and after the 15th of June, 1920.

Applications will be received till the 15th of June, 1920, by THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, L. BERINDOAGNE, Manager.

Hongkong, June 4, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, June 8, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street:

6 Oscillating Electric Table Fans 16"

6 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6 Electric Table Fans 12"

6 Hotpoint Boudoir Sets.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

or TUESDAY, June 8, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street:

2 Bales Cotton Yarn

4 Cases Cotton Yarn

(all more or less damaged by oil)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1920.

NOTICES.

COLD STORAGE

Arrived

S.S. "Carmarthenshire"

Cured in Scotland

Finnan Haddocks	per lb.	50.
Selected Kippers	"	40.
Yarmouth Bloaters	"	40.
Selected Fillets	"	70.
Smoked Salmon	"	2.50.
Fresh Salmon	"	1.20.

ALSO

Tunis Dates per box 5).

Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs

dainties & Sweets \$1.00 per lb.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

COLUMBIA

NEW RECORDS RECEIVED.

A 1516	Cohen on the Phone	Comic
A 2251	Happy 'Tho Married	Whistling Solo
A 2494	Simplicity	"
A 2494	L'ardita Valse	"
A 2494	The Boy & the Bird	Descriptive Princes Band
A 2494	In the Valley of Sunshine	Tenor Solo Henry Barr
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WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN—June 6, at 3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND FUKOW—June 8, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & RANGKOR—June 8, at 11 a.m.
MARU—June 8, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI—June 10, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN—June 12, at 4 p.m.

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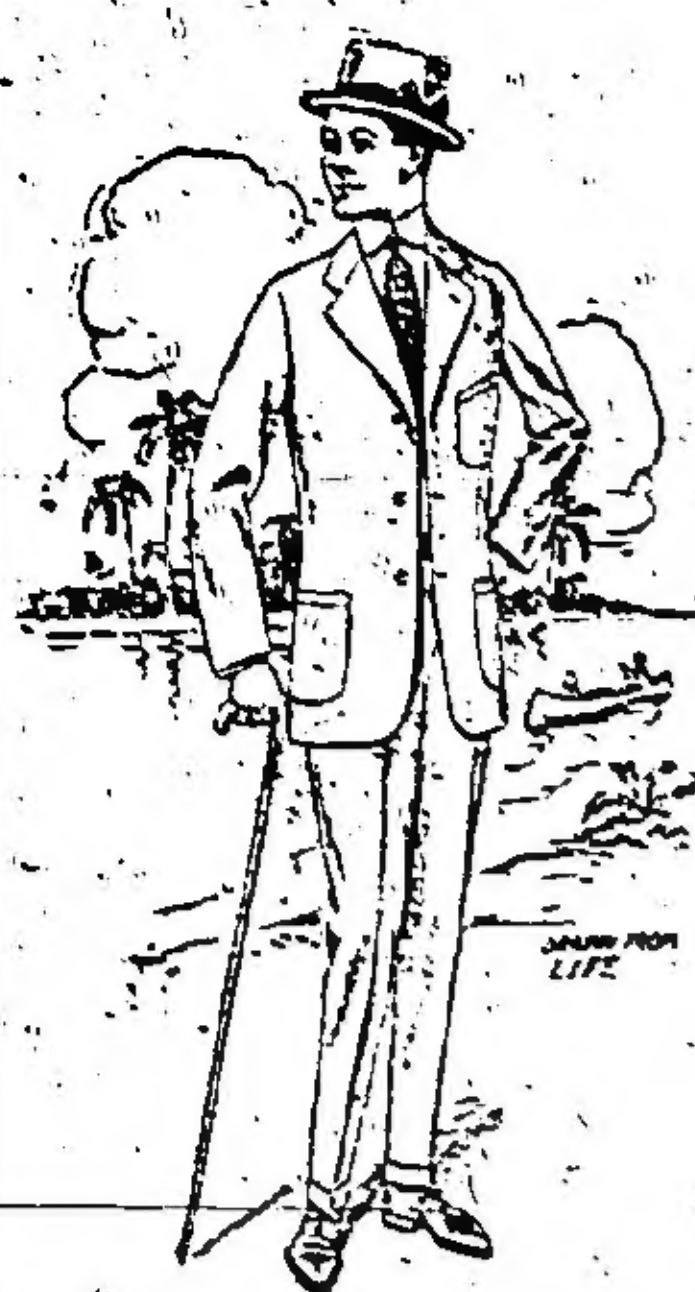
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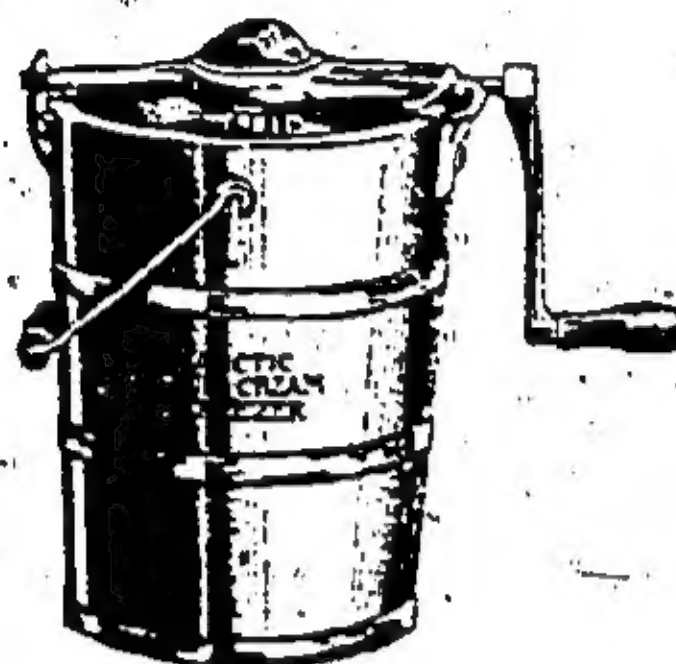
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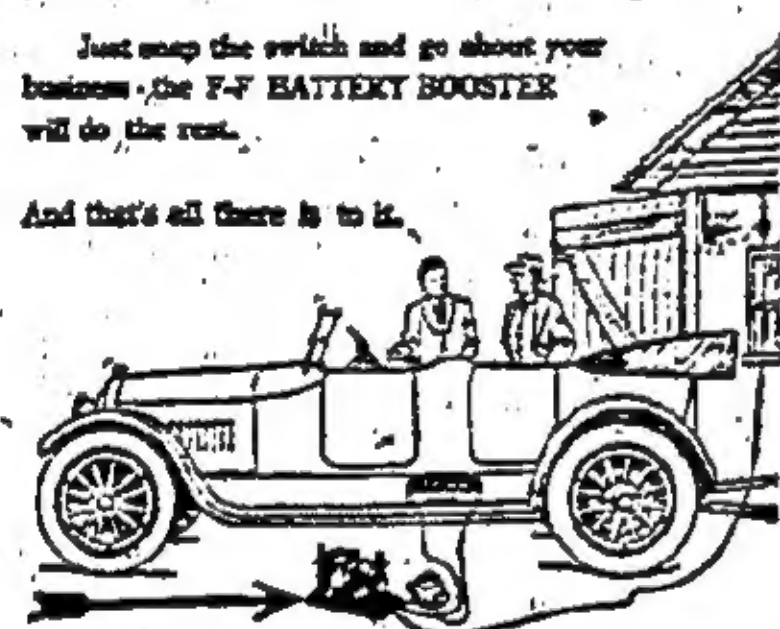
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KIPLING ON HOW EMPIRE GREW.

We prefer Rudyard Kipling to our recent episcopal visitor, in the matter of explaining how our Empire happened.

The festival dinner of the Royal Society of St. George, held in London, did more than attempt to recapture the atmosphere of "Merrie England"; it succeeded. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who presided and submitted the toast of the evening, "England," in the course of his speech gave a keen, witty analysis of the English character. He said: This is an occasion when it behoves all of us present to walk circumspectly. If you will let me, I will try to give you the reason why. Fifteen or sixteen hundred years ago, when Rome was mistress of the world, and the Picts and the Scots kept to their own side of the Great Roman Wall between Carlisle and Newcastle, the story goes that Rome allowed all these peoples one night in the year when they could say aloud exactly what they thought of Rome, without fear of consequences. On that one night, then, they crept out of the hearth in droves, lit their little wandering fires, and criticised the Libyan Generals, the Roman pontiffs, and the Eastern camp followers who looked down on them from the top of the huge unbreakable Roman Wall sixteen hundred years ago. To-day, Imperial Rome is dead; the Wall is down; the Picts and the Scots are on this side of it, but, thanks to the Royal Society of St. George, there is still one night in the year when the English can creep out of their hiding-places and whisper to each other what we think about ourselves. (Cheers.) No! It is safer not to criticise our masters, who take us, educate us, and try to give us, so abundantly to what they instruct us, our wants ought to be. (Laughter.) Since these masters of ours have not quite the old untroubled assurance of power and experience which made Rome so tolerant in the days when the Picts and the Scots lived on the other side of the Wall, we will confine ourselves to our own popular and well-recognised defects as a breed.

Some of our sternest critics who, of course, have always been of our own household, say there never was such a thing as the English race; that it is at best the intolerably insolent outcome of ancient invasions and immigration, freshened with more recent Continental jail deliveries. Far be it from me to traverse these statements. I give them on no less authority than that of the late Mr. Daniel Defoe, a lively man of the City of London, and author of Robinson Crusoe and a pamphlet called the "Trueborn Englishman." He deals with the English very faithfully—so faithfully that, in deference to the susceptibilities of other peoples, I will not give his account of an Englishman's pedigree, but, in his summing up of the true-born Englishman, he says:

A true-born Englishman's a contradiction. In speech, in irony, in fact a fiction. A metaphor intended to express a man akin to all the universe. In that last line Defoe, I think, has slipped into a blessing where he meant to curse; for "a man akin to all the universe" cannot be wholly vile. He must have some points of contact with humanity; and the Englishman has had several.

EVOLUTION OF THE ENGLISH.
The Phoenicians taught him the elements of shopkeeping; the Romans taught him love of sport by hiring him to fight beasts in their arenas. Under the Heptarchy he studied social reform, which in those unenlightened days consisted in raising a levy on capital, to buy off the heathen of the North sea from taking direct action against English industries. (Laughter.) He next took a 300 years' course of colloquial and law, French under eminent Norman teachers. He did not learn the language then or since, but it left him with a profound respect, based on experience, for his neighbours across the Channel, and a conviction which time has deepened that they were the only other people in the world who really mattered. For 500 years his domestic and foreign policy was largely controlled by Italian, French, and Spanish, with occasional Austrian politico-ecclesiastical authorities who tried to teach him that "this realm of England" was but part of a vast international organisation embracing, instructing, and protecting all the world. He escaped from these embraces only to be subjected to the full rigour of the Puritan conscience, which was then largely directed by gentlemen from Geneva, Leyden, Amsterdam, and the Low Countries. While thus employed he was, under pretext of union, finally and fatally subjugated by the Scots.

(Laughter.) A few years later he embarked on the swelling tide of party politics in all their party, since when he has rarely been allowed to look backward—and never forward.

I submit that such a nightmare of national experiences would have driven an untrained race to the edge of lunacy. But the Englishman, like a built-up gun-barrel, is all one temper though welded of different materials, and he has strong powers of resistance. (Cheers.) Roman, Norman, Papist, Cromwellian, Stuart, Hanoverian aristocracy, middle-class and democracy, each in turn through a thousand years experimented on him and tried to make him to their own liking. He met each in turn with a large silent toleration which they each in turn mistook for native stupidity. He gave them each a fair trial, and when he had quite finished with them, a fair dismissal. As an additional safeguard, he built up a social system divided into watertight compartments, so arranged that neither the water of public panic nor the fire of private revenge should sweep his ship of state from end to end. And to the spite of all this, the domestic situation became too much for him, he could always go to sea and there seek or impose the peace which the Papal Legate, the medieval trade union, or a profligate Chancellor of the Exchequer denied him at home. (Laughter.)

BIRTH OF THE EMPIRE.
And thus, gentlemen—not in a fit of absence of mind—was the Empire born. It was the outcome of the relaxations of persecuted specialists, men who for one cause or another were unfit for the rough-and-tumble of home-life. They did it in search of rest and change, much as we go for summer holidays, and, like ourselves, they took their national habits with them. They did not often gather together with harps and rebecs to celebrate their national glories or hymn their national heroes. When they did not, like ourselves, take them both for granted they generally deny the one and tried to impeach the other. But by some mysterious rule of thumb magic they did establish and maintain a reasonable peace and security among simple folk in many parts of the world, and that without overmuch murder, oppression, or torture. It may be that the success of the English was due to their imperturbable tolerance. (Cheers.) A breed that has been persecuted, or what comes to the same thing, bored by every persecuted refugee to whom it has ever given asylum, learns to tolerate anything. Their immensely mixed origins made them, too, in a real sense, akin to all the universe, and sympathetic in their dumb fashion towards remote peoples and strange gods. Above all, their long insular experience of imported brainstorms had taught them the wisdom of the old proverb—that men should not try to do better than good for fear lest worse than bad might follow.

THE NATIONAL WEAKNESS.
There has been a good deal of worse than bad in the world lately. Our national weakness for taking the easiest way till the last possible moment, sooner than inconvenience ourselves or our neighbours, has been visited upon us in full measure. After ninety-nine years of peace there came a day when the English were given less than ninety-six hours to choose whether they would buy a little longer peace from the heathen in the North, as their fathers had bought it, or made peace with them as our King Alfred had made it. As a race they had forgotten how to say "No" to anyone who said "Yes" in a sufficiently loud voice; they had quite forgotten that they had broken a Church, killed one king, closed a Protectorate, and exiled another king sooner than be driven where they did not desire to go. But, when their hour came again, they decided once again, and once again by instinct, to go their own way, for, once again, they had prepared nothing, they had foreseen nothing. They had been assured that not only was there no need for preparation against war, but that the mere thought of it was absurd where it was not criminal. Therefore, through the first two years of the war, it was necessary to throw up a barricade of the dead bodies of the nation's youth behind which the most elementary preparations could be begun.

Though there had been no such slaughter of the English in all history, the actual war was no more than a large-scale repetition of national experience in the past. If an Elizabethan statesman or adventurer, had returned to England during the war I think in a very short time he would have been able to pick up his office work where he had dropped it. His reports and his maps would have been enlarged, but otherwise he would have been surprisingly abreast of the situation. Where the old English influences had struck deep the world over, he would have seen help and comfort hurried up to the front the world over without count

or reckoning—without word or bond to limit or confirm them. (Cheers.) Where the old alien influences, that he knew, so well, had persisted, or where new influences inspired by the old were at work, he would have seen, as he would have expected, every help towards this war denied, withheld or doled out piecemeal at a high price. He would have recognised that what held firm in the days of the Armada held firm at Armageddon; that what had broken beneath the hand in his time was rotten in ours. Allowing for a few minor differences of equipment, he would have felt like any sailor or soldier returning to some bitterly familiar job of sea-patrol or trench life between '14 and '18. Like those men, he would have taken for granted very many things on which other races might have wasted valuable time and thought. Our stories of Colonel Zeebrugge, of the battalions of county regiments not a year old who died to the last man—(cheers)—as a matter of routine, on the front that they were ordered to hold, would have moved him no more and no less than the little affair of the late Sir Richard Grenville off Flores in the Revenge. (Cheers.) That troops of yeomanry in Mesopotamia, picked almost at random, could singlehanded and within a few days by sheer force of character conciliate and control turbulent Arab villages, would have amazed them no more and no less than any story of Panama; or our first venture round the globe told by any follower of Sir Francis Drake, or some forgotten captain of that age. Being of the breed, he would have known the breed and taken the work of the breed for granted.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ENGLISH.
And herein, as I see it, lies the strength of the English—that they have behind them this continuity of immensely varied race-experience and race-memory, running through every class back to the very dawn of our dawn, which unconsciously imposes on them, even while they derive standards of achievement and comparison; hard it may be and a little unsympathetic, but not low, and, as all earth is witness, not easily lowered. (Lord cheers.) That is the reason why, in things nearest our hearts, we praise so little and criticise so lavishly. It is the only compulsion that an Englishman dares pay his country. (Laughter.) As you know, these standards do not appear on the surface, or in men's mouths. When they do they are mostly translated into terms of sport or the slang of various games, but where the English deal with each other or the outside world in earnest, these standards are taken for granted, and it is by the things which we take for granted, without words spoken, that we live. It was taken for granted by all concerned during the war that every day was St. George's day on one or other of our seven fronts. (Lord cheers.) And now we and our kin after the great years are sick, shaken, and dizzy—like all convalescents, a little inclined to pity ourselves, a little inclined to live on invalid's slops as long as possible, and more than a little inclined to mistake the hysteria of convalescence for signs of new life and thought. But here also instinct tells us that our national past has dowered us with a sufficiency of ballast to navigate through whatever storms—or brain storms—may be ahead. (Cheers.) We are threatened with several. One school of thought, Muscovite in origin, holds, as the Danes did twelve hundred years ago, that rapine and scientific torture will elevate our ideals, which up to the present have only taught us to do our duty to God and our neighbours. (Cheers.) Others again are content to work for the organised bankruptcy of all things that are of good report, as well as for the systematic betrayal of our friends; very much indeed on the same lines as people used to panic after a crusade or a visitation of the plague. We are further promised an unparalleled outbreak of education guaranteed to produce a standardised State-aided mind. The Church evolved a parallel system in the Middle Ages, which, much to her surprise, produced the Reformation. Lastly, lest we should ever again lapse into pathetic contentment, the breed—which organised at a week's notice to achieve the impossible and achieved it; by earth, sea, and air achieved it—(loud cheers)—is as a reward to be ruthlessly reorganised in every detail of its daily life, walk, and conduct. This great work was begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066; and has been before committee or commission ever since. (Laughter.) Norman, Papist, Cromwellian, Stuart, Hanoverian, aristocracy, middle-class, democracy, have each in turn tried their fleeting hand on "the man akin to all the universe." From each in turn he has taken what he wanted; he has given them each a fair trial, and, when he has quite finished, an equally fair dismissal.

(Continued on Page 9.)

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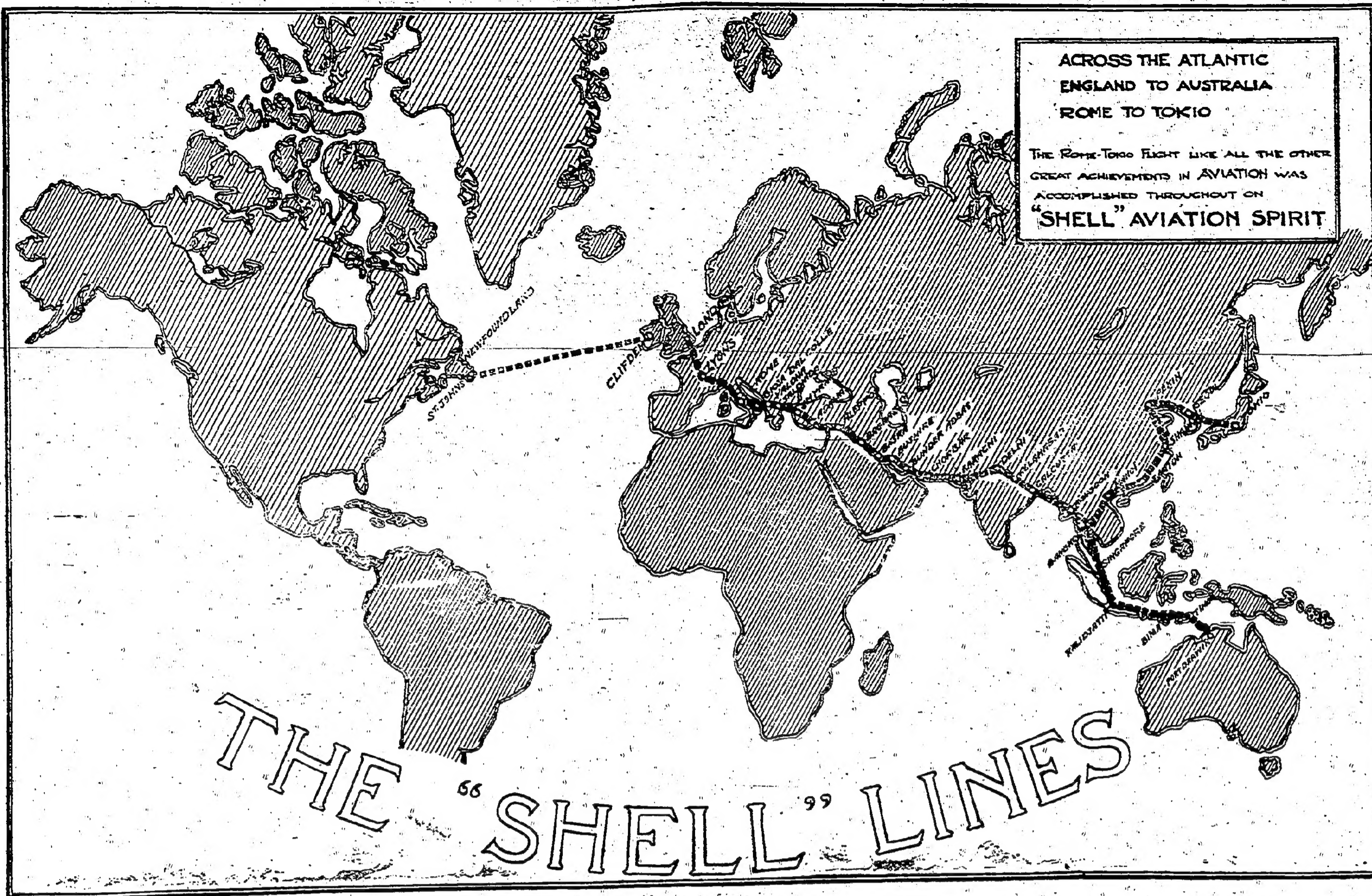
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KIPLING ON HOW EMPIRE GREW.

(Continued from page 8.)

THE FUTURE.

What will be done in the future? We are too close to the dust of the main battle to see clearly. We know that England is crippled by the loss or wastage of a whole generation. Her position from the civil point of view is that of our armies in the worst days of the war. That is to say, all leave is stopped for every man who can stand up to his job, no matter how sick or stale he may be; and there is undreamed-of promotion for untired men who, merely because they are not dead, will have to face heavier responsibility, longer hours, and criticism, that will certainly not grow milder as the years pass. But no miracles have occurred. This world, which some of us in our zeal to do better than good have created, and which we must all inherit, is no new world, but the old grown harder. The wheel has come full circle. The whole weight of that world at the present moment lies again as it used to lie in the days of our fathers, upon two nations, upon England and France. The sole force which, under God's good providence can meet this turn of our fate is not temperance, not opportunism, nor any attempt to do better than good, but character and again character—(cheers)—such more ingrained commonsense, hand-hammered loyal strength of character as one may humbly dare to hope fifteen hundred years of equality of experience have given to us. (Cheers.) If this hope be true, as because we know the breed we feel it to be true, our children's children, looking back through the luminous years to where we here stumble and falter, may say, "Was it possible that the English of that age did not know, could not see, dared not even guess to what height of strength, wisdom, and enduring honour they had lifted their land?" (Cheers.) But we will be circumspect, gentlemen. For what there is of it, for such as it is, and for what it may be worth, will you drink to England and the English. (Loud cheers.)

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THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very easy to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ISLAND OF BARBADOS.

"This island of Barbados has never suffered the foot of an invader," says a correspondent to the Times. The fact thus declared by his Majesty the King a few years ago accounts in large part for that patriotic pride which has made the Barbadians pre-eminent among our West Indian Colonists. A bright-faced, busy people—200,000 of them living on a strip of land no larger than the Isle of Wight—their loyalty to the Crown has earned for their coral home the name among their neighbours of "Little England."

Barbadians can make good the claim that throughout the three centuries that have elapsed since the first settlement of the island, they alone among British West Indians have known no flag other than the Union Jack. Their Legislature, they will tell you, is one of the oldest representative Assemblies in the Empire. The sense of loyalty springing from such sources found practical expression during the war, when men, money, and gifts of ambulances testified their warm support of the Allied cause. This attachment to the Crown will be intensified by the presence of the Heir to the Throne—the first Royal visitor to the island since Prince Albert, then a Cadet aboard H.M.S. Cumberland, landed in 1913.

Barbados possesses a Trafalgar square and a Nelson statue, of which Barbadians are very proud. The statue, which was erected 30 years earlier than the column in London, bears an inscription describing the great sailor as the "Preserver of the West Indies in a moment of unexampled peril."

But the chief glory of Barbados is Codrington College, the one educational institution of university rank in the West Indies. Since 1875 it has been affiliated to Durham University, and has done good work in the cause of higher education in the islands.

Sugar has always been the staple industry. Barbados was also the original home of the famous "Sea Island" cotton and it was from the West Indies that its cultivation was introduced into the Sea Islands of the United States.

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CANCER RESEARCH.

A MANY-SIDED PROBLEM.

NEW METHODS IN LONDON.

A special Court of the governors of Middlesex Hospital was held, says the Times, to discuss a number of important proposals and recommendations relating to the hospital and its organization. Lord Athlone presided, and moved that the scheme for the amalgamation of the Cancer Research Department and the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology with the medical school, as adopted by the weekly board of governors, be approved. This was agreed to. Several important recommendations dealing with the administration were also adopted, and it was agreed to make the necessary alterations in the laws of the hospital to give effect to the decisions.

The Chairman, in moving the first resolution, said that medical education, research, and the efficient treatment of the hospital's patients were indissolubly bound together. The scheme was designed to ensure that this unity of effort should in the future be exerted with a greater force than in the past. By the establishment of university chairs of the various sciences, which were directly employed in the study and treatment of disease—a step taken in cordial co-operation with the University of London—they attracted to the hospital and its school men of professional rank and high repute, who working in close association with each other would make the education of students more thorough and complete; and they would apply themselves upon a co-ordinated plan, to the carrying out of researches into the causes and cure of those diseases, which still took such a heavy toll of life.

He hoped to be able in the near future to report that the example set by Mr. S. B. Joel and Mr. J. B. Joel, who endowed the chair of Physics with a sum of £20,000, had been followed by others who recognized the importance of this scheme. When all these scientific chairs had been similarly endowed, the success of their campaign would be assured. It was easier to obtain financial help for the treatment of the sick than to arouse practical sympathy with the plan for combating the diseases from which they suffered. The old saying, "Prevention is better than cure" was still regarded as the very essence of wisdom, yet few were wise enough to realize that the support of research work was the most useful example of philanthropic endeavour.

WORKSHOP OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. A. E. Webb-Johnson, the Dean of the Medical School, who seconded, said that research and educational departments could not be rightly separated without both suffering. Research workers must feel that they were part of the university system, and had duties on the educational side. Teachers must also be constantly alive to the fact that the university looked to them to advance knowledge in their particular subjects, and besides teaching they must be carrying out research work and stimulating in their students the spirit of inquiry and investigation. The student must be made to realize that he had left school, the place where he was taught from books the things that were known. He had come to study where there was constant effort to find out. He had come to the very workshop of knowledge itself. The amalgamation of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology and the Cancer Research Department with the Medical School was bound to be of advantage to medical education. It was also sure to be of the greatest advantage to research.

In recent years the necessity of bringing the physician into the closest touch with problems of medical diagnosis and treatment had become obvious, and the Middlesex Hospital had had a physician attached to it on the clinical side for the last 10 years. The university authorities had now set the seal of their approval on that development by instituting at the school a University Chair of Physics—the first at the London Medical School—which was endowed by the generosity of Mr. S. B. Joel and Mr. J. B. Joel. They had also instituted a University Chair of Radiology, the first to be established in the country.

The necessity of bringing the chemist into the same close relationship with disease and treatment was equally great; and if the fullest possibilities were to be attained they must stimulate and encourage some chemist of distinction to give that same close attention to the application of chemistry to medicine that Professor Russ has given with such excellent results in the physical side. The anatomist and physiologist should also be brought to the bedside and co-operate with the physician and surgeon in the investigation of problems of health and disease. Who could contemplate the work of Keilin and others on applied anatomy and the work of our many eminent physiologists without

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being encouraged to hope for the most far-reaching results from their co-operation? Professor Swale Vincent's work on the ductless glands opened up great possibilities for the future. The pharmacologist, pathologist and bacteriologist were already in the most intimate association with the physician and surgeon in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, and what was of greater importance still—its prevention.

THE SCOURGE OF CANCER. A tremendous amount of spade work in relation to cancer research had been done and many avenues for investigation had been opened up by Dr. Lazarus Barlow and his colleagues and other workers all over the world. Much of this work had already borne fruit in new and improved methods of treatment. Investigations had gone to show, however, that the problem had many sides, and that all the cases were concerned in its investigation. But if the region to be explored were now seen to be greater than was thought at one time, the means of exploring it had been and were being increased. Under the new arrangements which would be brought about by the amalgamation they would have the heads of all departments investigating different sides of this problem, and their work would be co-ordinated by the Cancer and General Research Committee. When it was realized that one woman in eight and one man in 11 over the age of 35 died of cancer in England and Wales the terrible character of the scourge and the importance of concentrating their efforts on bringing more light to bear on it came home to them. But these efforts could not be carried forward to their fullest possibilities without generous financial help.

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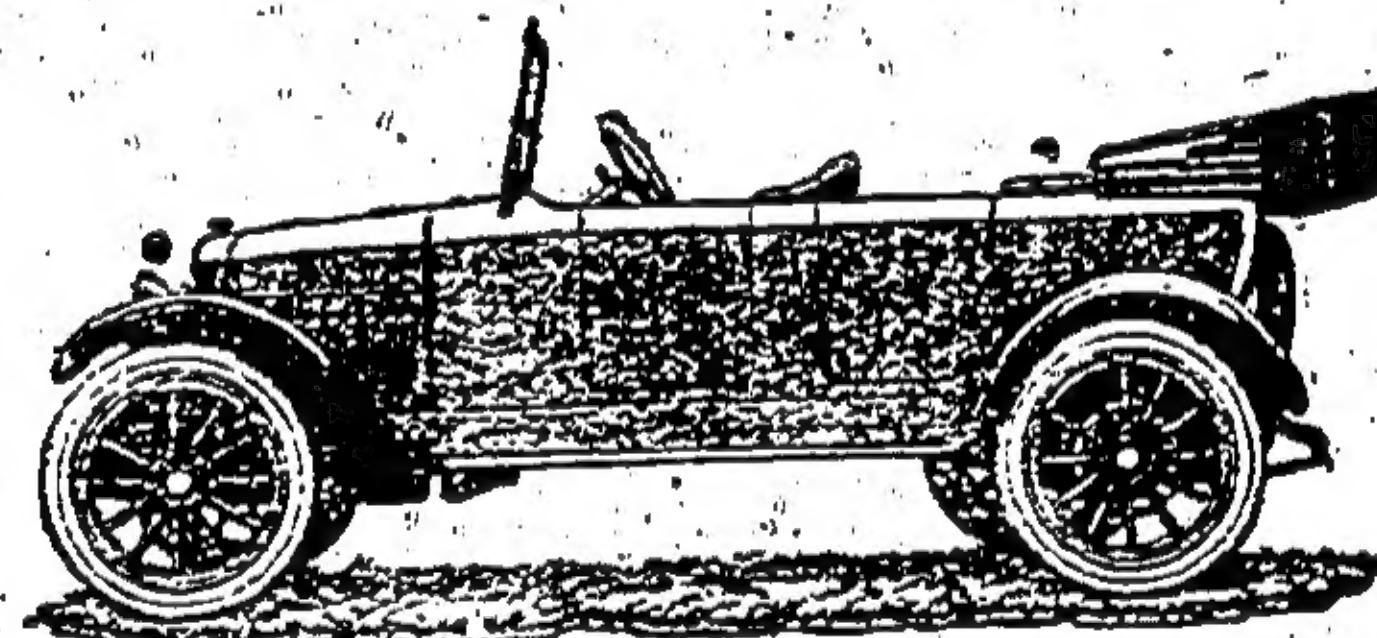
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